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15 16	Attorneys for Defendant NETLIST, INC.			
17	UNITED STATES I	DISTRICT COURT		
18	NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA			
19	(OAKLAND	DIVISION)		
20		,		
21	GOOGLE INC.,	Case No. C 08-04144 SBA		
22	Plaintiff,	JOINT CASE MANAGEMENT CONFERENCE STATEMENT AND		
23	V.	[PROPOSED] ORDER		
24	NETLIST, INC.,	Date: February 12, 2009 Time: 3:15 p.m.		
25	Defendant.	Dept.: Telephonic		
26				
27	AND RELATED COUNTERCLAIMS.			
28	1	JOINT CASE MANAGEMENT STATEMENT AND [PROPOSED]		
		ORDER Case No. C 08-04144 SBA		

Google Inc. v. Netlist, Inc.

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Google Inc. ("Google") and Netlist, Inc. ("Netlist") hereby respectfully submit the following Joint Case Management Conference Statement and Proposed Order.

#### 1. Jurisdiction and Service

This is an action arising under the patent laws of the United States, Title 35, United States Code. This Court has jurisdiction over the claims and defenses of this action pursuant to 35 U.S.C. § 1 et seq., and 28 U.S.C. §§ 1331, 1338(a), 2201, and 2202. The parties do not believe that any jurisdiction or venue issues exist at this time. No parties remain to be served.

### 2. A Brief Description of the Events Underlying the Action

Netlist is listed with the United States Patent and Trademark Office ("USPTO") as the assignee of record of U.S. Patent No. 7,289,386 ("the '386 patent"). In May of 2008, Netlist sent Google a letter asserting ownership of the '386 patent and alleging that Google was infringing the patent by using technology covered by the '386 patent in its servers. The technology related to memory modules used in the server memory. Netlist's outside counsel sent additional letters to Google in June of 2008 reiterating its allegations. On August 29, 2008, Google initiated this action for declaratory judgment of non-infringement and invalidity of the '386 patent; Netlist then counterclaimed for patent infringement and related claims.

### 3. **Principal Factual Issues Disputed by the Parties**

Whether Google has infringed the '386 patent; and Appropriate damages and equitable relief for any infringement.

### 4. Principal Legal Issues Disputed by the Parties

- Claim construction of terms in the '386 patent;
- Whether any or all claims of the '386 patent are invalid under 35 U.S.C. §§ 101, 102, 103, or 112;
- Whether the '386 patent is unenforceable;
- Whether the claims set forth in Netlist's counterclaims are barred by waiver;
- Whether the claims set forth in Google's complaint are barred by waiver;

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•	Whether the claims set forth in Netlist's counterclaims are barred by Netlist's
	unclean hands:

- Whether the claims set forth in Google's complaint are barred by Google's unclean hands;
- Whether the claims set forth in Netlist's counterclaims are barred by estoppel;
- Whether the claims set forth in Google's complaint are barred by estoppel;
- Whether the Court should declare the case exceptional under 35 U.S.C. § 285 and award attorneys fees to the prevailing party; and
- Whether and what relief should be granted.

### 5. Motions

There have been no prior motions. No motions are currently pending. Both Google and Netlist anticipate filing motions for summary judgment and, to the extent it becomes necessary, motions relating to discovery.

## 6. Amendment of Pleadings

The parties may amend their claims and defenses as discovery progresses, but do not plan to add or dismiss claims at this time.

### 7. Evidence Preservation

The parties' proposal for document preservation is described in Section 8, below.

### 8. Disclosures

The parties will exchange the information required by Fed. R. Civ. Proc. 26(a)(1) by February 5, 2009.

### 9. Discovery

### A. Discovery Schedule

No formal discovery has been taken to date. The parties' proposed dates for the completion of fact and expert discovery are provided in Section 18 below.

### B. Discovery Limits

The parties agree to the following limits on discovery.

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- Maximum of 30 interrogatories, including contention interrogatories, for each party.
- Maximum of 50 requests for admission by each party, excluding those directed solely to authenticating exhibits for trial.
- Maximum of 10 non-expert depositions.
- With respect to expert reports and discovery, the parties agree that final expert reports and materials identified by the experts as relied upon in their reports are discoverable. (If an expert indicates in deposition that he or she relied upon a document or source not otherwise specified in the final report, that information is also discoverable.) Any attorney communications to or from any expert, any draft reports, and any notes of experts relating to any communication to or from an attorney are not discoverable and do not need to be logged in a privilege log.

### C. **Electronic Discovery and Document Preservation**

In order to avoid discovery disputes, the parties make the following proposals concerning electronic discovery:

Preservation: Each party shall send a Document Retention Notice to employees it believes are likely to possess relevant, responsive electronic documents. This Document Retention Notice shall request that the identified employee refrain from deleting or destroying relevant electronic documents for the pendency of the litigation. No claim for sanctions shall lie in the inadvertent deletion of electronic documents. No party shall suspend the recycling or deletion of backup tapes or backup copies of electronic documents unless and until such suspension is explicitly requested by a Requesting Party. If such a request for suspension of deletion of backups is made, the Requesting Party shall specifically identify the electronic documents that should be maintained, as well as the duration for such maintenance. The Requesting Party must pay the costs associated with maintaining said backups, although the Requesting Party can choose to rescind or modify its request for the suspension of recycling or deletion at any time.

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<u>Discovery and Form of Production – Google's Proposal</u>: The parties agree to exchange electronic discovery as single-page TIFF images with corresponding load files.

<u>Discovery and Form of Production – Netlist's Proposal</u>: The parties agree to exchange electronic discovery as native-format files for common (e.g., Microsoft Office) applications, and for other applications, single-page TIFF images with corresponding load files. The parties shall meet and confer to distinguish common from unusual applications based on the applications at issue for each party.

Explanation Regarding the Parties' Different Proposals for Discovery and Form of Production: Google and Netlist have been unable to agree on a format and process for electronic document production for the following reasons. Google's position is that document collection and production can be managed more efficiently and cost-effectively if single-page TIFF images are used. Google also feels that discovery will be more efficient if the parties simply use a standard format for all documents, rather than meeting and conferring to identify "common applications."

Netlist believes that using native format for standard applications will be significantly less expensive for the parties and will obviate the need for cumbersome databases containing TIFF files. In addition, using native format guarantees that relevant metadata and revision history information is maintained in the documents produced by the parties. Netlist suggests that the parties should meet and confer further on this issue, because this question is one that should not need Court intervention.

Assertion of Privilege After Production: The inadvertent production of any privileged material shall not be deemed a waiver of any claim of privilege of the information. Upon receiving oral or written notice from the Producing Party that privileged material has been inadvertently produced, all such privileged material and any copies thereof shall immediately be returned to the Producing Party and the receiving party shall not use any such privileged material or privileged information therein for any purpose absent further Order of this Court.

### 10. Class Actions

This case is not currently a class action.

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#### 11. **Related Cases**

There are no related cases.

#### 12. Relief

Google seeks the following relief:

- A declaration that Google does not infringe any valid and enforceable claim of the '386 patent;
- A declaration that the '386 patent is invalid and unenforceable;
- A declaration that this case is exceptional under 35 U.S.C. § 285 and an award of its costs, disbursements, and attorney fees in connection with this case under 35 U.S.C. § 285 and any other authority deemed appropriate by the Court; and
- Any other and further relief that this Court deems just, reasonable, and proper.

Netlist seeks the following relief:

- A judgment that Google has infringed the '386 patent;
- A finding that such infringement was willful and deliberate;
- Monetary damages and injunctive relief based on such infringement;
- A finding that this case is exceptional under 35 U.S.C. § 285 and an award of its costs, disbursements, and attorney fees in connection with this case under 35 U.S.C. § 285 and any other authority deemed appropriate by the Court; and
- Any other and further relief that this Court deems just, reasonable, and proper.

#### 13. **Settlement and ADR**

The parties have met and conferred in compliance with ADR L.R. 3-5 and reached a stipulation pursuant to Civil L.R. 16-8 and ADR L.R. 3-5 to participate in private mediation. The parties filed this stipulation with the Court on December 12, 2008. Currently, the parties anticipate holding a mediation with Anthony Piazza on March 13, 2009. The deadline for private mediation is March 17, 2009.

### 14. **Consent to Magistrate Judge For All Purposes**

A declination to proceed before a United States Magistrate Judge was filed in this matter.

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#### 15. **Other References**

The parties do not believe that this case is suitable for reference to binding arbitration, a special master, or the Judicial Panel on Multidistrict Litigation.

#### 16. **Narrowing of Issues**

While the parties may reach or agreements or file dispositive motions narrowing the issues in this case, it is premature at this time to determine the number and/or subject matter of any such agreements or motions.

#### 17. **Expedited Schedule**

The parties' proposed schedule can be found below. The parties do not believe there is any need for an expedited schedule.

#### 18. **Scheduling**

The parties propose that the Court adopt the following schedule.

Case Event	<u>Date</u>
Parties will establish agreed-upon procedures for production of documents (Pat. L.R. 3-2)	February 12, 2009
Preliminary Infringement Contentions (Pat. L.R. 3-1, 3-2)	February 26, 2009 <sup>1</sup>
Preliminary Invalidity Contentions (Pat. L.R. 3-3, 3-4)	April 13, 2009
Exchange Proposed Terms for Claim Construction (Pat. L.R. 4-1)	April 23, 2009
Exchange Preliminary Claim Constructions and Extrinsic Evidence (Pat. L.R. 4-2)	May 25, 2009
Joint Claim Construction and Prehearing Statement (Pat. L.R. 4-3)	June 12, 2009
End of Claim Construction Discovery (Pat. L.R. 4-4)	July 20, 2009
Netlist serves Opening Claim Construction Brief (Pat. L.R. 4-5 and by stipulation of parties)	July 28, 2009
Google serves Responsive Claim Construction Brief (Pat. L.R. 4-5)	August 25, 2009

Defendant Netlist has indicated objection to this date, and requests a date for the Preliminary Infringement Contentions after the mediation on March 13, 2009. This request is not acceptable to Plaintiff Google.

Case Event	<u>Date</u>
Netlist serves Reply Claim Construction Brief (Pat. L.R. 4-5)	September 22, 2009
Tutorial	(Convenience of the Court)
Markman Hearing	(Convenience of the Court)
Case Management Conference Following Markman Ruling	(Convenience of the Court)

### 19. Trial

This case will be tried before a jury.

The parties request a trial date in the first quarter of 2010.

The parties expect that the trial will last for 7-9 days.

## 20. Disclosure of Non-party Interested Entities or Persons

Both Google and Netlist have filed the "Certification of Interested Entities or Persons" required by Civil L.R. 3-16. No non-party interested entities or persons exist at this time.

### 21. Other issues

At this time, the parties are not aware of any other issues that may facilitate the just, speedy and inexpensive disposition of this matter.

Dated: February 2, 2009

FISH & RICHARDSON P.C.

By: /s/ David J. Miclean
David J. Miclean

Attorneys for Plaintiff GOOGLE INC.

1	Dated: February 2, 2009	MORRISON & FOERSTER LLP	
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3		D //X G :: 01'	
4		By: /s/ L. Scott Oliver James Pooley	
5		L. Scott Oliver	
6		Attorneys for Defendant NETLIST, INC.	
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9	DECLARATION OF CONSENT		
10	Pursuant to General Order No. 4	5, Section X(B) regarding signatures, I attest under	
11	penalty of perjury that concurrence in the filing of this document has been obtained from L. Scott		
12	Oliver.		
13	Dated: February 2, 2009	FISH & RICHARDSON P.C.	
14			
15		By: /s/ David J. Miclean	
16		David J. Miclean	
17		Attorneys for Plaintiff GOOGLE INC.	
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20	IT IS SO ORDERED.	,	
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22	Dated:	Thurston can take broad for this or	
23		UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE	
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